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# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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VOL. 32

NOVEMBER 9, 1917

No. 45

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## PASTEURIZATION OF MILK ADVOCATED.

In 1907, when the Public Health Service made its study of the milk situation in its relation to the public health, the pasteurization of milk was urged as the only really dependable means of eliminating milk as a carrier of certain of the common communicable diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, septic sore throat, and typhoid fever. Following this a commission appointed to consider the milk question as it affected the city of Washington recommended municipal pasteurization. The pasteurization of milk has been advocated by many others. Recently at its meeting, October 15, 1917, the commission on milk standards, appointed by the New York City Milk Committee, adopted a resolution urging, for the protection of the health of the troops against diseases commonly carried by milk—

That all milk, including that which enters in the preparation of milk products, especially ice cream, be pasteurized and the efficiency of the process be controlled; that such milk be reduced to a proper temperature at the source of supply and kept at that temperature during transportation and until consumed; that the specifications for the purchase of milk be in conformity with the standards recommended by this commission.

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## THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

### COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MEDIA USED.<sup>1</sup>

By H. E. HASSELTINE, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

During the months of July and August, 1917, the writer, by direction of the Surgeon General, investigated a municipal water supply to ascertain whether the water complied with the Treasury Department<sup>2</sup> standard for water for use on interstate trains. As the third edition of "Standard methods for examination of water and sewage" (A. P. H. A., 1917) had appeared only a short time before, it was deemed advisable to follow its provisions.

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<sup>1</sup> From the Hygienic Laboratory.

<sup>2</sup> Treasury Department Standard. Public Health Reports, vol. 29, Nov. 6, 1914, p. 2959.